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and that we should build and thoroughly equip an observatory for the use of the members.

On the 9th of January, 1889, we held our first meeting, with five members present. Mr. READ was elected President, and myself Secretary. We appointed committees on the observations of the sun, moon, stars, planets and nebulæ. These committees make reports (verbal) at each quarterly meeting, and a written report each year of the work done during that time.

Our instruments are as follows: The observatory, owned by Mr. READ, containing a 5½-inch refractor, mounted on an equatorial stand, with driving-clock and circles complete, by COOKE; sidereal clock; chronograph; two-inch transit; spectroscope, and electric illumination for circles. My own outfit consists of a 9½-inch reflector and photographic apparatus; Mr. BOWDEN has a four-inch refractor; Dr. R. M. LUTHER, a three-inch refractor; Professor F. P. LEAVENWORTH, at Haverford, has a ten-inch CLARK refractor; H. H. FURNESS, Jr., has a complete observatory, covering a 4½-inch refractor.

We now have fourteen members, most of whom have telescopes ranging from three to six-inch aperture.

As to our work: Mr. READ makes regular observations of the sun, noting all spots, determining their positions, and making drawings of all prominences. Mr. FURNESS is occupied with the same work. Professor LEAVENWORTH devotes himself to double-star measurements. Mr. HEWITT, one of our members living at Burlington, N. J., will shortly have mounted an excellent six-inch glass by GRUBB. I am at work on the moon, and have made about two dozen negatives, which, although very inferior, are showing signs of improvement.

In conclusion, I will say that we are all being greatly benefited by our association; and although our growth is slow, compared with that of our friends of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, we are gradually getting in a condition to do some real work in the future."

ELEMENTS OF COMET BROOKS (MARCH 19, 1890).

BY A. O. LEUSCHNER.

From the observations, Harvard College, March 21, Lick Observatory, March 26 and 31, I have deduced the following elements of Comet Brooks (1890, March 19):

$$T = 1890, \text{ June } 2.37711 \text{ G. m. t.}$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} \omega = 69^\circ\ 54'\ 51''.1 \\ \Omega = 320^\circ\ 33'\ 12''.4 \\ i = 120^\circ\ 55'\ 57''.0 \end{array}\right\} \text{M. Equinox. } 1890.0$$

$$\log q = 0.276490$$

$$\text{O—C}: \Delta\lambda . \cos\beta = + 4''.6\,;\ \Delta\beta = - 2''.7$$

$$x = \overline{0.199962} \sin (182^\circ\ 50'\ 20''.6 + v) \sec^2 \tfrac{1}{2} v$$

$$y = \overline{0.237990} \sin (289^\circ\ 28'\ 30''.2 + v) \text{ “ “}$$

$$z = \overline{0.107627} \sin (\ 48^\circ\ 0'\ 36''.7 + v) \text{ “ “}$$

The following positions were computed from these elements:

Gr. M. T.	α	δ	*Brightness.*
April 23.5 . .	316° 31′	24° 6′	1.87
May 13.5 . .	309° 57′	40° 50′	2.76
Perihelion . .	287° 16′	59° 44′	3.33
June 22.5 . .	235° 10′	65° 4′	2.86

The unit-brightness is the brightness at the time of the first observation (Harvard College, March 21). According to this ephemeris the comet will be brightest shortly after perihelion-passage. It will not, however, become visible to the naked eye. On March 21, its distance from the sun was 143 million miles and from the earth 248 million miles. At the time of perihelion the distances will be 194 million miles from the sun and 175 million miles from the earth.

ARMIN O. LEUSCHNER.

LICK OBSERVATORY, 1890, April 7.

AWARD OF THE DONOHOE COMET MEDAL.

The comet medal has been awarded (for the first time) to Professor WILLIAM R. BROOKS, Director of the Observatory of Geneva, New York, for his discovery of a comet on March 19, 1890. This comet is the thirteenth discovered by Professor BROOKS.

TRANSLATIONS OF ARTICLES IN FOREIGN JOURNALS FOR THE *PUBLICATIONS A. S. P.*

Very frequently articles appear in foreign journals which ought to be available in the English language to our members. Members of the Society can render a great service by translating such articles for